

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 615 463 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
20.08.1997 Bulletin 1997/34

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **A62C 35/58**, A62C 35/68,
A62C 37/08, A62C 37/36

(21) Application number: **92924740.1**

(86) International application number:
PCT/FI92/00330

(22) Date of filing: **03.12.1992**

(87) International publication number:
WO 93/10861 (10.06.1993 Gazette 1993/14)

(54) INSTALLATION FOR FIGHTING FIRE

FEUERLÖSCHSYSTEM

INSTALLATION ANTI-INCENDIES

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL
PT SE**

(72) Inventor: **SUNDHOLM, Göran**
SF-04310 Tuusula (FI)

(30) Priority: **04.12.1991 FI 915730**

(74) Representative: **Jenkins, Peter David et al**
PAGE WHITE & FARRER
54 Doughty Street
London WC1N 2LS (GB)

(43) Date of publication of application:
21.09.1994 Bulletin 1994/38

(73) Proprietor: **SUNDHOLM, Göran**
SF-04310 Tuusula (FI)

(56) References cited:
WO-A-81/03620 **DE-A- 3 440 901**
GB-A- 1 474 680 **US-A- 3 990 518**

EP 0 615 463 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

The present invention relates to an installation for fighting fire, in particular for a comparatively small space, such as a ship cabin or a hotel room, comprising at least one spray head and releasing means for activating said at least one spray head.

US-A-3990518 discloses an automatic fire alarm and extinguisher device in the form of a fire protection unit. The fire protection unit comprises a smoke alarm and a heat/flame alarm, a valve for controlling an extinguisher fluid, means for controlling the valve in response to action of the respective alarms, and at least one extinguisher fluid outlet head.

GB-A-1474680 discloses a fire extinguishing installation which includes a plurality of fire sensors distributed within a space and extinguishing medium distributor heads spatially coordinated with the sensors and arranged to be supplied with an extinguishing medium through a pipe system.

DE-A-3440901 discloses an apparatus which comprises a plurality of spray heads for creating a fog-like spray to suppress a fire.

Especially in fires in passenger ships and hotels, the smoke gases present a serious danger; the majority of victims usually dying of smoke gas poisoning. With a fire alight, arsonists often leave the cabin door or the hotel room door open, with the desired result that both the fire and especially smoke spread very rapidly, with a devastating effect.

The aim of the invention is to provide a new installation for fighting fire, which is effective also in difficult situations as just mentioned.

The installation according to the invention is mainly characterised in that at least one spray head, which is adapted on activation to produce a barrier of fog-like spray, is disposed near a door of the space, and in that the releasing means is adapted to activate said at least one spray head near the door to produce the barrier of fog-like spray.

In a preferred embodiment the spray head or heads near the door of a hotel room or ship cabin is or are positioned outside the door and preferably of a releasing type, as is the spray head inside the room or cabin, and both spray heads are interconnected to activate, upon release of either one of the spray heads, the other spray head, e.g. by distributing extinguishing liquid to it.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention the releasing means is incorporated in a spray head which is mounted on the wall above the door inside the room or the cabin and which is arranged to produce a barrier of fog-like spray inside the cabin or room, in front of the door. This embodiment needs in principle no co-operating spray head in the corridor and is easy to install, which is of significance especially when a fire-fighting installation is to be provided in a ready-built ship.

A barrier or curtain of fog-like spray near the door of a room or a cabin effectively prevents a fire and the

smoke generated by it from spreading, and as the fire sucks in air along the floor, this air brings with it water-fog into the fire seat.

The spray heads, their individual nozzles and the mutual arrangement of the nozzles are preferably made according to that which is presented in International patent applications PCT/FI92/00060, PCT/FI92/00155 and PCT/FI92/00156 (publication nos. WO92/15370, WO92/20453 and WO92/20454), to produce a fog-like spray of a high operating pressure and having a good penetration power.

By a fog-like spray is meant a spray of small droplets having a diameter of typically 30 to 100 microns and preferably set in a strong whirling motion. By a high operating pressure is here in general meant a pressure from about 50 bar up to about 300 bar, as compared to an operating pressure of generally 2 to 10 bar in conventional sprinkler installations, which produce a rain-like spray. It shall be noted, however, that the values given above are not absolute; definite limiting values are difficult to present.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will now be described hereinbelow by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a first preferred embodiment of the invention, in connection with a longitudinal section of a ship cabin and an adjacent corridor.

Figure 2 shows the same cabin, as seen from above.

Figure 3 shows a longitudinal section of a preferred releasing spray head suitable for use in the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 shows a second preferred embodiment of the invention, in connection with a block of eight cabins seen from above.

Figures 5 and 6 show a third preferred embodiment of the invention, in activated state, in connection with a longitudinal section of a ship cabin and the cabin from above, respectively.

Figure 7 shows a preferred spray head suitable for use in the embodiment of Figures 5 and 6, as seen from the front.

Figures 8 and 9 show the spray head of Figure 7 in longitudinal section, in the inactivated and activated states, respectively.

In Figures 1 and 2, the reference numeral 1 indicates a ship cabin, and an adjacent corridor is indicated by reference numeral 2. A spray head arranged in the ceiling of the cabin 1 is indicated by reference numeral 3 and a spray head arranged in the ceiling of the corridor 2 is indicated by reference numeral 4.

The cabin spray head 3 can be positioned near that end of the cabin which is opposite to the cabin door, and the corridor spray head 4 is preferably positioned in the middle of the corridor, to serve two or maybe four cabins. A main feed line for extinguishing liquid, running along the corridor 2, is indicated by reference numeral

5, a branch feed line to the cabin spray head 3 is indicated by reference numeral 6 and a connection line between the cabin spray head 3 and the corridor spray head 4 is indicated by reference numeral 7. The cabin beds are indicated by reference numeral 8, the bathroom of the cabin is indicated by reference numeral 9 and the cabin door by reference numeral 10. A cabin on the opposite side of the corridor 2 is indicated by reference numeral 11.

A preferred cabin spray head 3 or corridor spray head 4 is shown in Figure 3. Reference numeral 16 indicates a liquid inlet, and an outlet to the connection 7 to the corridor spray head 4 is indicated by reference numeral 17. A release ampoule is indicated by reference numeral 20.

The spray heads 3 and 4 are preferably of a structure described in International patent application PCT/FI92/00060 (publication no. WO92/15370), with an axially movable spindle 21 loaded by a spring 22 and having an axial channel 23 in connection with an annular space 24 with an axial, pressure compensating end surface 25 which makes it possible to utilise a drive pressure of extraordinary magnitude, even up to about 300 bar, in the installation.

Figure 3 shows the spray head in an inactivated state of rest. Upon the ampoule 20 being released, e.g. by melting or crushing, the spring 22 presses the spindle 21 downwards in the Figure, whereat connection is opened from the inlet 16 to the branch outlet 17 and to the obliquely downwardly directed nozzles 26 of the spray head. The nozzles 26 are preferably of a structure and in a mutual arrangement as described in International patent applications PCT/FI92/00155 and PCT/FI92/00156 (publication nos. WO92/20453 and WO92/20454).

When a fire has started in the cabin 1, the spray head 3 is released. The corridor spray head 4 is also activated, due to the branch connection 17-7. As can be seen in Figure 3, the passage from the connection 17 (reference numeral 7 in Figures 1 and 2), in the direction opposite to the arrows, to the obliquely downwardly directed nozzles 26 of the spray head is open in spite of the ampoule 20 being intact and the connection to the inlet 16 being closed.

The fire in the cabin 1 is mainly extinguished by the cabin spray head 3. The corridor spray head 4 participates in extinguishing the fire and, more importantly, provides a barrier curtain in the door opening. This curtain prevents in a decisive way smoke gases as well as the fire from penetrating into the corridor 2. In addition, as the fire in the cabin sucks in air along the floor, this air brings water-fog from the "curtain" into the cabin and into the fire.

In the embodiment of Figures 1 and 2, the corridor spray head 4 also serves the opposite cabin 11. Preferably, a group activation according to that which has been described in International patent application PCT/FI92/00316 (publication no. WO93/10860) is employed for example in such a way that extinguishing

to at least a lesser extent, for cooling, is initiated also in neighbouring cabins and passages of the corridor. If the corridor 2 is wide, as in hotels, it is recommended to position a spray head 4 directly outside each door 10.

Figure 4 shows a block of eight cabins, four on each side of a corridor. Two cabins to the left of the corridor are indicated by reference numeral 31, and the neighbouring cabins of mirror image by reference numeral 31a. The cabins to the right of the corridor are correspondingly indicated by reference numerals 41 and 41a. The corridor is indicated by reference numeral 32. Cabin spray heads are indicated by reference numerals 33, 33a and 43, 43a, respectively, and corridor spray heads are indicated by reference numeral 34. The cabin spray heads and the corridor spray heads are preferably of the same kind as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, with interconnecting lines 37, 37a, 47, 47a and 57, respectively.

A main feed line for extinguishing liquid, running along the corridor 32, is indicated by reference numeral 35, and branch feed lines to the cabin spray heads are indicated by reference numerals 36, 36a and 46, 46a, respectively, and branch feed lines to the corridor spray heads are indicated by reference numeral 56. Switch check valves in the connections from the cabin spray heads to the corridor spray heads are indicated by reference numerals 51 and 52, 52a, and are for example of so-called ball (53,54) type. In Figure 4, the valve 52 serves two cabin spray heads 33 and 43 on opposite sides of the corridor 32 and is connected to the valve 51 through a line 55 but is not connected to the adjacent valve 52a serving the cabin spray heads 33a and 43a of the neighbouring cabins 31a and 41a.

If a fire starts in the upper left cabin 31, the spray head 33 is activated and it passes pressurised liquid further through the line 37 to the valve 52, the ball 54 of which is pushed from the position shown in Figure 4 to the right, closing the connection to the line 47 leading to the cabin spray head 43 in cabin 41, and further through the line 55 to the valve 51, the ball 53 of which is pushed from the position shown in Figure 4 upwards to open the connection to the corridor spray head 34 via the line 57. The corridor spray head 34 is thus activated by the cabin spray head 33 and produces a curtain barrier of fog-like spray outside the door 40 of the cabin 33 and outside the door 50 of the opposite cabin 41, as well as across the corridor 32 and outside the doors 40a and 50a of neighbouring cabins (not shown), upwards in Figure 4. Ordinary check valves can be used instead of the ball valves 51, 52. The corridor spray heads 34 are preferably positioned in the middle of the corridor 32, although drawn to the right in Figure 4.

Figures 5 and 6 show a further embodiment of the invention. A cabin is indicated by reference numeral 61, a corridor is indicated by reference numeral 62, a cabin spray head is indicated by reference numeral 63 and a spray head in the corridor is indicated by reference numeral 64. A main feed line for extinguishing liquid is indicated by reference numeral 65 and a branch feed

line therefrom to the cabin spray head 63 is indicated by reference numeral 66. A lower bed in the cabin 61 is indicated by reference numeral 68 and the cabin door by reference numeral 70.

A fire 72 has started in the bed 68 and the cabin spray head 63 has been activated and produces a fog-like spray indicated by grey colour 73. The cabin spray head 63 is positioned on the cabin wall above the door 70 and can have a main spray direction obliquely downwards as indicated in Figure 5. A curtain-like barrier at the door opening is indicated by dotted lines in darker grey and by reference numeral 74.

The spray head 63 need not produce the barrier 74 at once. The fire produces a rather strong flow of hot air and smoke along the ceiling towards the spray head and this flow of air and smoke presses the fog-like spray downwards to form the barrier 74. Thus, the main spray direction of the spray head 63 need not necessarily be initially inclined downwards but can be close to horizontal, or even horizontal.

By virtue of its position above the door 70 the single spray head 63 can effectively both reach a fire at the opposite end of the cabin in a lower bed, which is to be considered the worst place for a fire to start, and produce a barrier at the door. In addition, the embodiment of Figures 5 and 6 is easy to install, which is of significance especially when a fire-fighting installation is to be provided in a ready-built ship or hotel.

A preferred cabin spray head 63 is shown in more detail in Figures 7 to 9. The spray head has a release ampoule or bulb 81, one nozzle 82 directed obliquely downwards, two nozzles 83 and 84 directed obliquely to the sides, in relation to the wall that the spray head is mounted on, and a central nozzle 85 directed straight out from the wall. A liquid inlet is indicated by reference numeral 86 and a fourth nozzle directed obliquely upwards is closed by a plug 87. By a nozzle arrangement as presented in International patent applications PCT/FI92/00155 and PCT/FI92/00156 (publication nos. WO92/20453 and WO92/20454) and employing a high operating liquid pressure, a concentrated fog-like spray is achieved, which, under the influence of the nozzle 82, has a main direction obliquely downwards and is capable of reaching, i.e. penetrating through rising hot air and smoke, a fire seat at a distant corner of a ship cabin or a hotel room. It is of course also possible to mount the spray head on a wall in such a way that the central nozzle 85, and thus the side nozzles 83 and 84, are directed to some extent downwards.

Although it can be considered preferable to arrange the spray head 63 to have its main spray direction inclined at least to some extent downwards, it is not necessary to do so, because, as mentioned hereinabove, the fire itself tends to press down the spray to produce the desired barrier at the door. Thus, it would be possible to remove the plug 87 and use all nozzles of the spray head. It would further be possible to employ a spray head without a central nozzle.

As will be apparent from Figures 8 and 9, the spray

head 63 preferably comprises a spindle structure similar to the spray head shown in Figure 3, with an axially movable spindle 88 loaded by a spring 89 against the release ampoule 81 and having an axial channel 90 leading to an annular chamber 91 with an end face 92 which balances the liquid pressure force acting through the inlet 86 on the spindle end; the end face 92 has an area equal to the area of the spindle end at the inlet 86.

In Figure 8, the spray head is inactive, i.e. the ampoule 81 is intact and there is no connection from the inlet 86 to the nozzles 82-85. In Figure 9, the ampoule 81 has been broken, the spring 89 has pressed the spindle 88 downwards to make free a connection from the inlet 86 to a side channel leading to a distribution chamber 93 and therefrom to the nozzles 82-85. A major part of the liquid flows to the side channel along a helical path 94 between the slings of the spring 89.

A plate for mounting the spray head on the wall is indicated by reference numeral 95. The spray head can be mounted in inclined position in relation to the wall; for example if the plate 95, instead of being of generally even thickness as in Figures 8 and 9, had a thicker upper portion.

An essential feature of the invention is the so-called barrier or curtain effect at the door of a ship cabin, hotel room, or other room. Such barriers can be produced in alternative ways.

In Figures 1 and 2 for instance, the single corridor spray head 4 can be replaced by two spray heads, one on each side of the opposite doors, lengthwise in the corridor. One such spray head could be positioned approximately at the point where the branch feed line 6 has been drawn to start from the main feed line 5 and the other approximately in line with the reference numeral 2. If the corridor 2 is wide, a separate spray head 4 can be arranged for each opposite cabin or room door.

A similar modification could be made in the embodiment of Figure 4, where each corridor spray head 34 alone serves a group of four cabin doors. Instead, the cabin spray heads could be positioned approximately at the pair of switch check valves 52, 52a to be activated pairwise to produce barrier curtains in the corridor on both sides of the door of that cabin in which a fire has broken out. Further, a group activation of several cabin and corridor spray heads, as presented in International patent application PCT/FI92/00316 (publication no. WO93/10860), can be contemplated in order to provide precautionary cooling in the neighbourhood of a fire.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 5 and 6, the cabin spray head 63 could be connected to one or several corridor spray heads 64 in the same way as shown in Figures 1 and 2. One possibility would be to use the "surplus" nozzle blocked by the plug 87 in Figures 7-9 for such a connection, or to have a wall spray head with a preformed branch connection according to Figures 1-3.

Claims

1. Installation for fighting fire, in particular for a comparatively small space (1;31,31a,41,41a;61), such as a ship cabin or a hotel room, comprising at least one spray head (3,4;33,33a,34,43,43a;63) and releasing means for activating said at least one spray head (3,4;33,33a,34,43,43a;63), characterised in that at least one spray head (4;34;63), which is adapted on activation to produce a barrier of fog-like spray (73,74), is disposed near a door (10;40,40a,50,50a;70) of the space (1;31,31a,41,41a;61), and in that the releasing means is adapted to activate said at least one spray head (4;34;63) near the door (10;40,40a,50,50a;70) to produce the barrier of fog-like spray.
2. Installation according to claim 1, wherein said at least one spray head (63) disposed near the door (70) is disposed in said space (61).
3. Installation according to claim 2, wherein said at least one spray head (63) disposed near the door (70) is mounted on a wall above the door (70) and includes said releasing means.
4. Installation according to claim 3, wherein the spray head (63) mounted on the wall comprises two nozzles (83,84) directed obliquely to the sides, one nozzle (82) directed obliquely downwards, and one central nozzle (85) directed essentially straight out from the wall, with one nozzle directed obliquely upwards being closed by a plug (87).
5. Installation according to claim 1, comprising first (3;33,33a,43,43a) and second (4;34) spray heads, said second spray head (4;34) being activated by said releasing means.
6. Installation according to claim 5, wherein said first and second spray heads (3,4) are of releasing type each comprising releasing means, and the release of either one of the spray heads (3,4) is arranged to activate the other of the spray heads (4,3).
7. Installation according to claim 5, wherein the second spray head (4;34) is disposed in a space (2;32) outside said space (1;31,31a,41,41a).
8. Installation according to claim 6, wherein the first spray head (3) and the second spray head (4) disposed near the door (10) are adapted, upon release of either of them, to distribute extinguishing liquid to the other than the activated spray head (4,3) through an interconnecting branch line (7).
9. Installation according to claim 7, in particular for ship cabins, wherein the first spray head

(3;33,33a,43,43a) is disposed in a ship cabin and the second spray head (4;34) is disposed in the middle of a cabin corridor (2;32).

- 5 10. Installation according to claim 5, wherein the first spray head (3;33,33a,43,43a) is disposed at that end of the space (1;31,31a,41,41a) which is opposite to the door (10;40,40a,50,50a).
- 10 11. Installation according to claim 1, wherein said releasing means is a smoke detector arranged to produce a signal to activate said at least one spray head (4;34;63) disposed near the door (10;40,40a,50,50a;70) of the space (1;31,31a,41,41a;61).

Patentansprüche

- 20 1. Einrichtung zur Brandbekämpfung, insbesondere in einem verhältnismäßig kleinen Raum (1;31,31a,41,41a;61), beispielsweise einer Schiffskabine oder einem Hotelzimmer, mit wenigstens einem Sprinkler (3,4;33,33a,34,43,43a;63) und mit Auslösemitteln zum Aktivieren dieses wenigstens einen Sprinklers (3,4;33,33a,34,43,43a;63), dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass wenigstens ein Sprinkler (4,34;63), der dazu ausgelegt ist, bei seiner Aktivierung eine Barriere aus einem nebelförmigen Sprühstrahl (73,74) zu erzeugen, in der Nähe einer Tür (10;40,40a,50,50a;70) des Raumes (1;31,31a,41,41a;61) angeordnet ist und dass die Auslösemittel dazu geeignet sind, diesen wenigstens einen Sprinkler (4;34;63) in der Nähe der Tür (10;40,40a,50,50a;70) auszulösen, um die Barriere aus einem nebelförmigen Sprühstrahl zu erzeugen.
- 25 2. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der wenigstens eine Sprühkopf (63), der sich in der Nähe der Tür (70) befindet, in dem Raum (61) angeordnet ist.
- 30 3. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 2, wobei der wenigstens eine Sprinkler (63), der sich in der Nähe der Tür (70) befindet, an einer Wand oberhalb der Tür (70) befestigt ist und die Auslösemittel aufweist.
- 35 4. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 3, wobei der auf der Wand befestigte Sprühkopf (63) zwei Düsen (83,84), die schräg zu den Seiten gerichtet sind, eine Düse (82), die schräg nach unten gerichtet ist, eine zentrale Düse (85), von der Wand im Wesentlichen gerade weg gerichtet ist, und eine Düse aufweist, die schräg nach oben gerichtet und durch einen Stöpsel (87) verschlossen ist.
- 40 5. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, die einen ersten (3;33,33a,43,43a) und einen zweiten (4;34) Sprinkler aufweist, wobei der zweite Sprinkler (4;34) durch die Auslösemittel aktiviert wird.
- 45
- 50
- 55

6. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der erste und der zweite Sprinkler (3,4) von der Auslösebauart sind und jeder Auslösemittel aufweist, wobei das Auslösen eines der beiden Sprinkler (3,4) dazu dient, auch den anderen Sprinkler (4,3) auszulösen.
7. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 5, wobei der zweite Sprinkler (4;34) in einem Bereich (2;32) außerhalb des Raums (1;31,31a,41,41a) angeordnet ist.
8. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 6, wobei der erste Sprinkler (3) und der zweite Sprinkler (4), der in der Nähe der Tür (10) angeordnet ist, dazu eingerichtet sind, beim Auslösen eines von ihnen die Löschflüssigkeit zu dem anderen als dem aktivierten Sprinkler (4,3) über eine verbindende Zweigleitung (7) zuzuführen.
9. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 7, insbesondere für Schiffskabinen, wobei der erste Sprinkler (3;33,33a,43, 43a) in einer Schiffskabine und der zweite Sprinkler (4;34) in der Mitte des Korridors (2;32) zwischen den Kabinen angeordnet ist.
10. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 5, bei der der erste Sprinkler (3;33,33a,43,43a) an demjenigen Ende des Raumes (1;31,31a,41,41a) angeordnet ist, der der Tür (10;40,40a, 50,50a) gegenüberliegt.
11. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der die Auslösemittel von einem Rauchdetektor gebildet sind, der dazu dient, ein Signal zum Aktivieren wenigstens eines der Sprinkler (4;34;63), der in der Nähe der Tür (10;40,40a, 50,50a;70) des Raumes (1;31,31a,41,41a;61) angeordnet ist.

Revendications

1. Installation de lutte contre l'incendie, destinée en particulier à un espace relativement petit (1 ; 31, 31a, 41, 41a ; 61), tel qu'une cabine de bateau ou une chambre d'hôtel, comprenant au moins une tête de pulvérisation (3, 4 ; 33, 33a, 34, 43, 43a ; 63) et un dispositif de libération destiné à activer la tête de pulvérisation au moins (3, 4 ; 33, 33a, 34, 43, 43a ; 63), caractérisée en ce qu'une tête de pulvérisation au moins (4 ; 34 ; 63), destinée à être activée pour la formation d'un barrage par pulvérisation analogue à un brouillard (73, 74), est placée près d'une porte (10 ; 40, 40a, 50, 50a ; 70) de l'espace (1 ; 31, 31a, 41, 41a ; 61), et en ce que le dispositif de libération est destiné à activer la tête de pulvérisation au moins (4 ; 34 ; 63) proche de la porte (10 ; 40, 40a, 50, 50a ; 70) pour la production du barrage par pulvérisation analogue à un brouillard.
2. Installation selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle la tête de pulvérisation au moins (63) placée près de la porte (70) est disposée dans ledit espace (61).
3. Installation selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle la tête de pulvérisation au moins (63) placée près de la porte (70) est montée sur un mur au-dessus de la porte (70) et comporte le dispositif de libération.
4. Installation selon la revendication 3, dans laquelle la tête de pulvérisation (63) montée sur le mur comporte deux buses (83, 84) dirigées obliquement vers les côtés, une buse (82) dirigée obliquement vers le bas, et une buse centrale (85) dirigée en direction pratiquement rectiligne à partir du mur, une buse dirigée obliquement vers le haut étant fermée par un bouchon (87).
5. Installation selon la revendication 1, comprenant une première (3 ; 33, 33a, 43, 43a) tête et une seconde (4 ; 34) tête de pulvérisation, la seconde tête de pulvérisation (4 ; 34) étant activée par le dispositif de libération.
6. Installation selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle la première et la seconde tête de pulvérisation (3, 4) sont du type à libération comprenant chacune un dispositif de libération, et la libération de l'une quelconque des têtes de pulvérisation (3, 4) est destinée à activer l'autre des têtes de pulvérisation (4, 3).
7. Installation selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle la seconde tête de pulvérisation (4 ; 34) est placée dans un espace (2 ; 32) qui se trouve en dehors dudit espace (1 ; 31, 31a, 41, 41a).
8. Installation selon la revendication 6, dans laquelle la première tête de pulvérisation (3) et la seconde tête de pulvérisation (4) placées près de la porte (10) sont destinées, après libération de l'une d'elles, à distribuer un liquide d'extinction vers une tête autre que la tête de pulvérisation activée (4, 3) par une conduite de dérivation et d'interconnexion (7).
9. Installation selon la revendication 7, notamment destinée aux cabines de bateaux, dans laquelle la première tête de pulvérisation (3 ; 33, 33a, 43, 43a) est placée dans une cabine de bateau et la seconde tête de pulvérisation (4 ; 34) est placée au milieu d'un corridor (2 ; 32) de cabine.
10. Installation selon la revendication 5, dans laquelle la première tête de pulvérisation (3 ; 33, 33a, 43, 43a) est disposée à l'extrémité de l'espace (1 ; 31, 31a, 41, 41a) qui est opposée à la porte (10 ; 40, 40a, 50, 50a).

11. Installation selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le dispositif de libération est un détecteur de fumée destiné à produire un signal d'activation de la tête de pulvérisation au moins (4 ; 34 ; 63) placée près de la porte (10 ; 40, 40a, 50, 50a ; 70) dudit espace (1 ; 31, 31a, 41, 41a ; 61). 5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

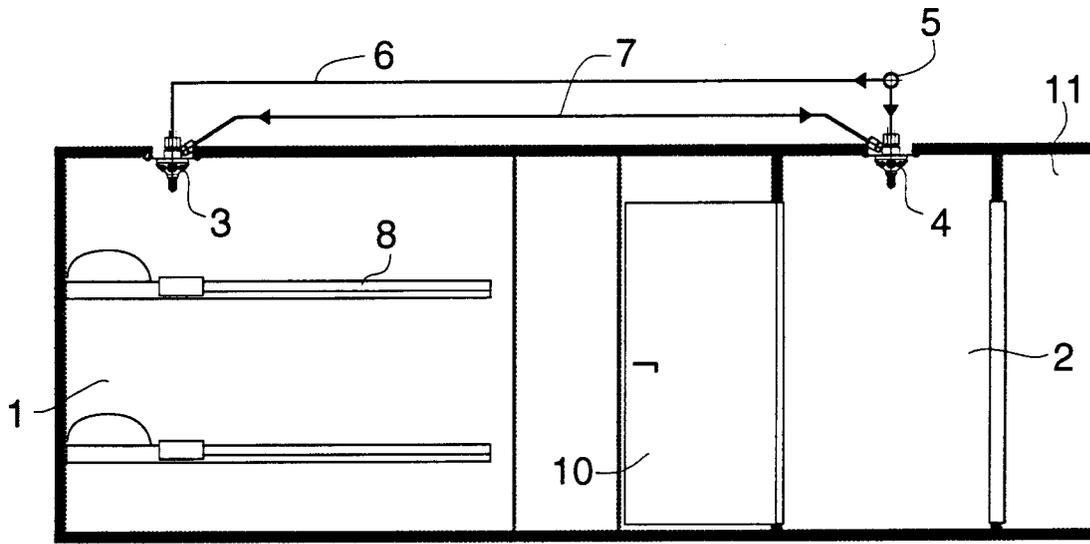


Fig. 1

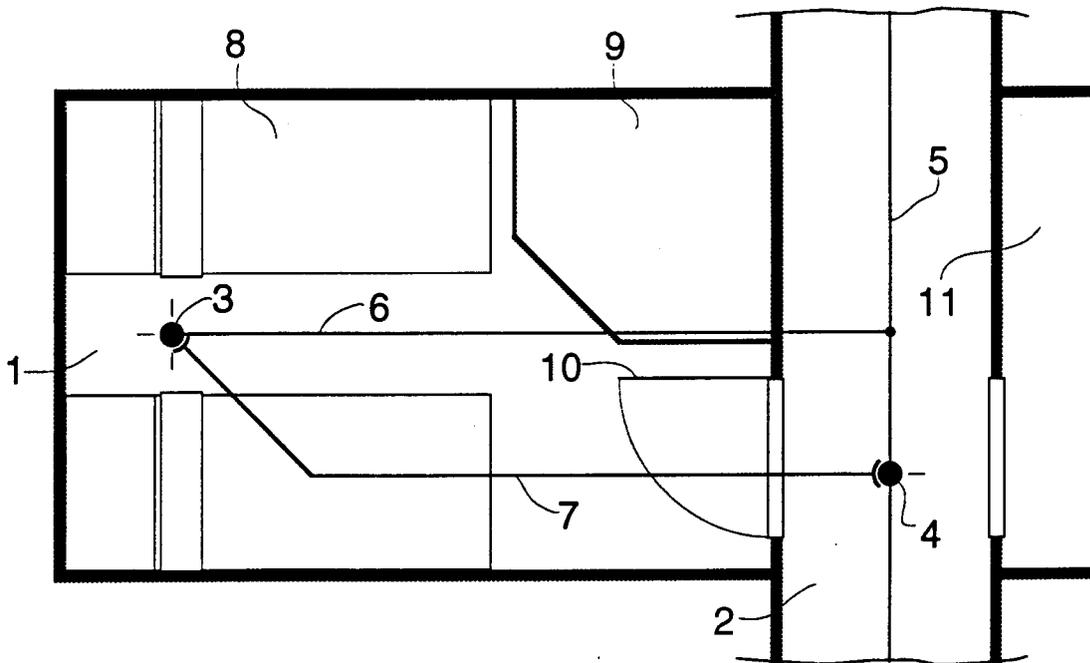


Fig. 2

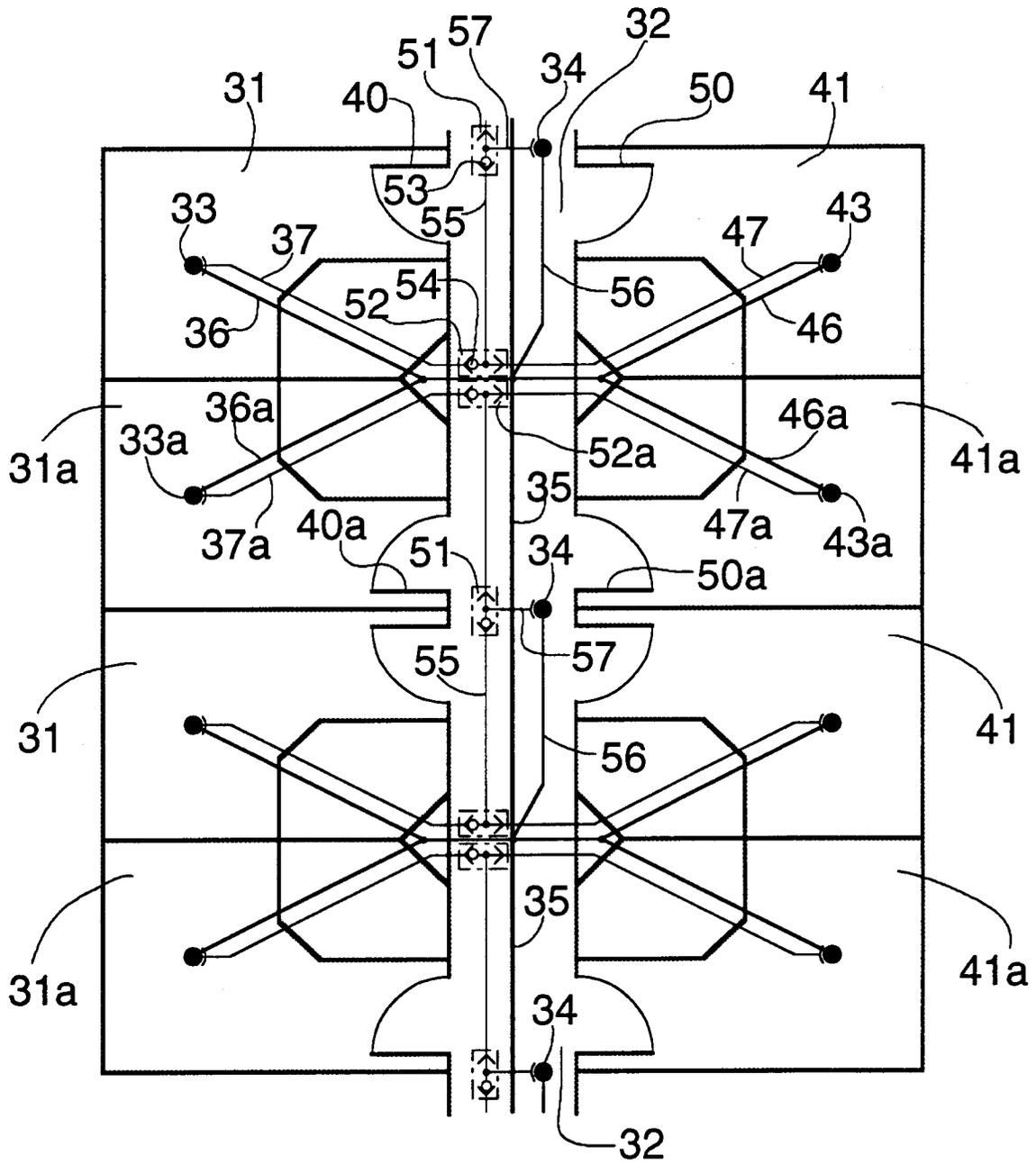


Fig. 4

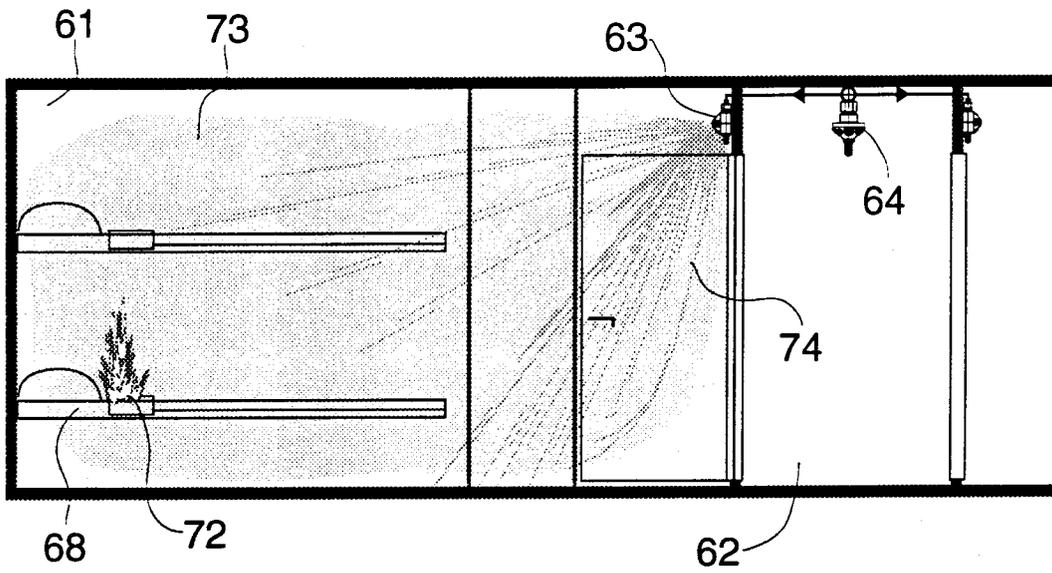


Fig. 5

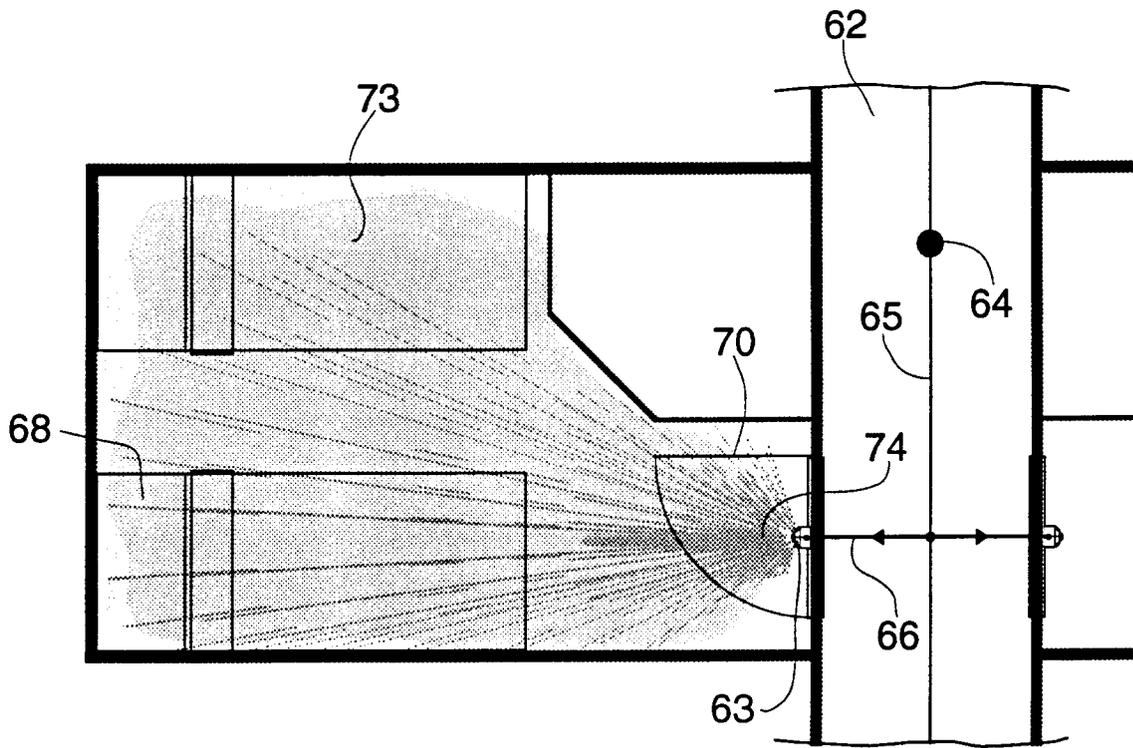


Fig. 6

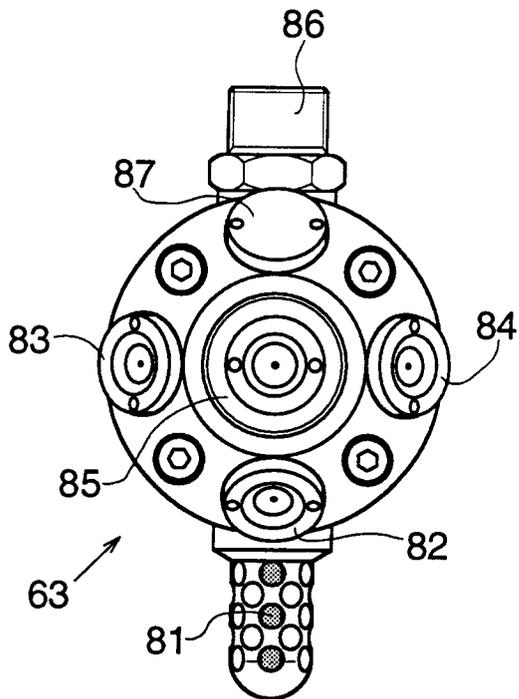


Fig. 7

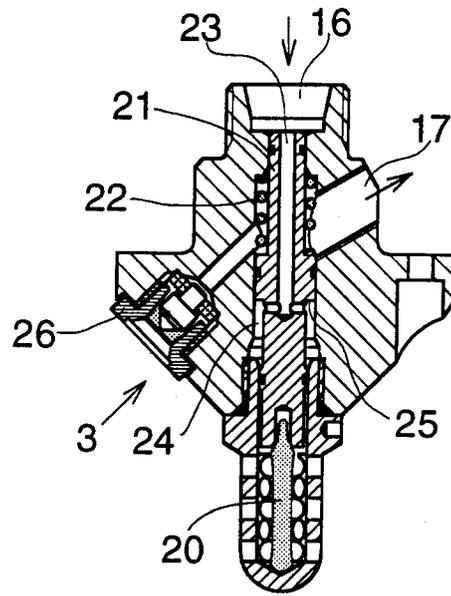


Fig. 3

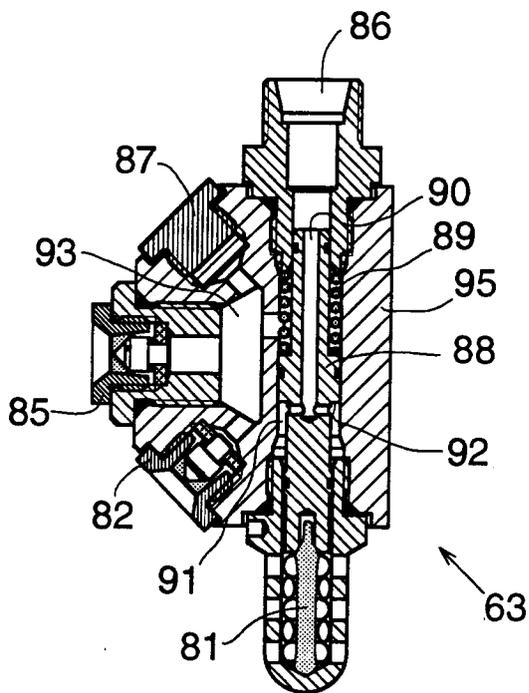


Fig. 8

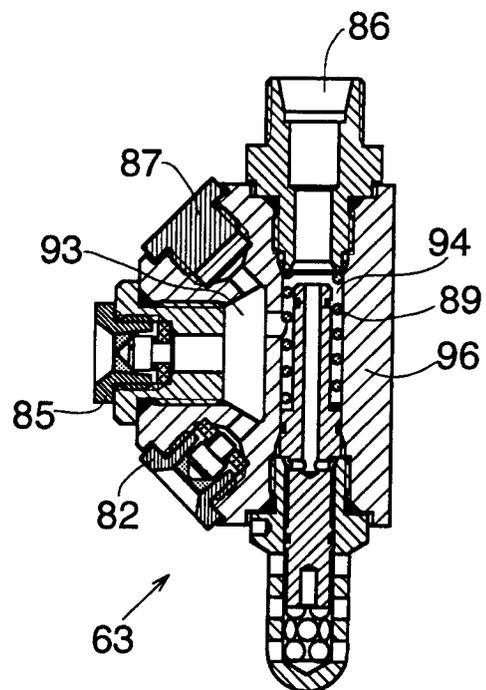


Fig. 9